

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 10 October 2023

b. **Date Received:** 10 October 2023

c. **Counsel:** None

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:**

(1) The current characterization of service for the period under review is general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable.

(2) The applicant requests relief stating they should receive an upgrade for several reasons; their conduct and services performed for the Army and the Army failed them regarding their medical issues. After their deployment to Iraq they were diagnosed with General Anxiety Disorder and in 2011 they were hospitalized for suicidal ideation. They returned to their unit and prepared for a deployment to Afghanistan.

(3) During a pre-deployment urinalysis they tested positive for marijuana; however, they deployed to Afghanistan. While in Afghanistan they received nonjudicial punishment for failing the urinalysis prior to their deployment. They were discharged from the U.S. Army after their deployment.

(4) They feel that the Army failed them, as they showed they had a substance abuse problem, and time and time again, the Army failed to help. They should never have been allowed not to finish the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) at their first assignment. Without completing the ASAP, the Army contributed to their substance abuse issues. They were allowed to deploy to Afghanistan knowing they had failed a urinalysis. They were set up for failure and punished for failing, but only after serving honorably in two war zones. Since being discharged from the U.S. Army, they have been diagnosed with severe service-connected Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 5 May 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board, based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the Re Entry Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

Please see Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision. Board member names available upon request.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Drug Abuse) / Army Regulations 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2) / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 19 September 2013

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 25 June 2013

(2) Basis for Separation: wrongfully used marijuana.

(3) Recommended Characterization: General (Under Honorable Conditions)

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 27 June 2013

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 9 August 2013 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 21 September 2012 / NIF

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 24 / HS Graduate / 126

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 25U10, Signal Support System Specialist / 6 years, 1 month, 23 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Iraq (15 July 2009 – 8 July 2010), Afghanistan (26 October 2012 – 21 March 2013)

f. Awards and Decorations: ACM-CS, ARCOM, AAM, AGCM, NDSM, GWTSM, ICM-CS, ASR, NATOMDL

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) A DA Form 3286 (Statement of Enlistment) dated 14 July 2007, reflects the applicant's assurances of attending the school course for Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) 15J (Aircraft Armament/Electronic/Avionic System Repairer).

(2) U.S. Army Transportation Center and School Permanent Order 088-22 dated 28 March 2008, reflects the applicant was awarded the Aviation Badge – Basic for the completion of aviation MOS training, from 15 October 2007 to 2 May 2008.

(3) The applicant's Enlisted Record Brief reflects they attended MOS training for 25U (Signal Support System Specialist) at Fort Gordon, GA, from 8 May 2008 to 8 October 2008. [Note: there is no evidence in the applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) related to the circumstances surrounding their expulsion from MOS 15J to MOS 25U].

(4) On 24 June 2010, the applicant was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service while serving as a communications specialist during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

(5) On 26 July 2010, the applicant was awarded the Army Good Conduct Medal for exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity from 27 July 2007 to 26 July 2010.

(6) A memorandum, subject: Positive Urinalysis Notification, dated 31 October 2012, reflects the applicant's company commander was notified of their positive urinalysis for marijuana collected on 15 October 2012. [Note: the applicant was deployed to Afghanistan on 26 October 2012.]

(6) A memorandum, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), subject: CID Report of Investigation, dated 24 December 2012, reflects the applicant as the named subject in violation of wrongful use of marihuana, with occurrence from 1 June 2012 to 30 June 2012. The CID office was notified 23 December 2012. The Investigative Summary states the applicant tested positive for marihuana during a unit urinalysis conducted on 15 October 2012. Captain L____ L____, 173rd Task Force Bayonet, Forward Operating Base Shank, Afghanistan, opined probable cause existed to believe the applicant committed the offense of Wrongful Use of a Controlled Substance.

(7) A DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), dated 20 January 2013, reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for, between on or about 15 September 2012 and 15 October 2012, wrongfully used marijuana, in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ. The applicant's punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade from specialist/E-4 to private/E-1, forfeiture of \$745.00 pay for 2 months, and extra duty for 45 days. The applicant elected not to appeal.

(8) A DD Form 2807-1 (Report of Medical History) dated 17 April 2013, reflects the applicant checked "Yes" for multiple conditions to the question "Have you ever had, or do you know have," to include, nervous trouble of any sort, frequent trouble sleeping, received counseling of any type, depression or excessive worry, been evaluated or treated for a mental condition, used illegal drugs or abused prescription drugs. The applicant checked "Yes" to having been treated in an Emergency Room and having been a patient in any type of hospital, indicating they were inpatient care in March 2012 for suicidal ideation. The medical examination commented the applicant has no current suicidal ideation/homicidal ideation, feeling better.

(9) A DA Form 2808 (Report of Medical Examination) dated 17 April 2013, reflects the applicant is qualified for separation/chapter with no physical profile limitations.

(10) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 10 May 2013, reflects the applicant was fit for duty, including deployment.

(a) Section V (Diagnoses) reflects no Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) diagnoses.

(b) Section VIII (Additional Comments) reflects the behavioral health provider checked that the applicant was screened for PTSD and Traumatic Brain Injury, these conditions are either not present or, if present, do not meet criteria for a medical evaluation board. The applicant was screened for substance use disorder with no findings. The applicant meets medical retention standards and is cleared for administrative separation.

(11) A memorandum, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 91st Military Police Battalion, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2),

Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 25 June 2013, the applicant's company commander notified the applicant of their intent to separate them under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c(2), misconduct-abuse of illegal drugs, with a recommended characterization of service general (under honorable conditions) for wrongfully used marijuana. On the same day the applicant acknowledged the basis for the separation and of the right available to them.

(12) On 27 June 2013, the applicant completed their election of rights signing they had been advised by counsel of the basis for their separation and its effects and of the rights available to them. They elected not to submit statements in their behalf.

(13) A memorandum, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 91st Military Police Battalion, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], the applicant's company commander submitted a request to separate them prior to their expiration term of service. The company commander reported a description of rehabilitation attempts as ASAP. The company commander states they do not consider it feasible or appropriate to consider any other type of action, the applicant committed a serious offense; therefore, they feel it would be in the best interest of the Army to separate the Soldier from the service, with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. There were not other derogatory data noted.

(14) A memorandum, 10th Sustainment Brigade, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 9 August 2013, the separation authority directed that the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of current term of service, and their service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). The separation authority states after reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirements, they determined the requirements does not apply to this action.

(15) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 19 September 2013, with 6 years, 1 month, and 23 days of net active service this period. The DD Form 214 show in –

- item 4a (Grade, Rate or Rank) – Private
- item 4b (Pay Grade) – E-1
- item 12i (Effective Date of Pay Grade) – 28 January 2013
- item 18 (Remarks) –
 - CONTINUOUS HONORABLE ACTIVE SERVICE – 20070727 - 20120920
 - MEMBER HAS COMPLETED FIRST FULL TERM OF SERVICE
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct (Drug Abuse)

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: NA

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): On 22 December 2023 the Army Review Boards Agency requested the applicant provide their medical documents to support their mental health issues (PTSD), as of this date there has been no response.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: None submitted by the applicant.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None submitted with the application.

7. STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND POLICY REFERENCE(S):

a. Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553, (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

b. Multiple Department of Defense (DoD) Policy Guidance Memoranda published between 2014 and 2018. The documents are commonly referred to by the signatory authorities' last names (2014 Secretary of Defense Guidance [Hagel memo], 2016 Acting Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Carson memo], 2017 Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Kurta memo], and 2018 Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Wilkie memo].

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

(2) Conditions documented in the service record that can reasonably be determined to have existed at the time of discharge will be considered to have existed at the time of discharge. In cases in which a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment may be reasonably determined to have existed at the time of discharge, those conditions will be considered potential mitigating factors in the misconduct that caused the characterization of service in question. All Boards will exercise caution in weighing evidence of mitigation in cases in which serious misconduct precipitated a discharge with a less than Honorable characterization of service. Potentially mitigating evidence of the existence of undiagnosed combat related PTSD, PTSD-related conditions due to TBI or sexual assault/harassment as causative factors in the misconduct resulting in discharge will be carefully weighed against the severity of the misconduct. PTSD is not a likely cause of premeditated misconduct. Caution

shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board) sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553; and DoD Directive 1332.41 and DoD Instruction 1332.28.

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 6 September 2011, set policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.

(1) An Honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(2) A General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(3) A Under Other Than Honorable Conditions Discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable. It may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(4) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. Paragraph 14-12c(2) (Abuse of Illegal Drugs is Serious Misconduct), stated, however; relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214. It identifies the SPD code of "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c(2), misconduct (drug abuse).

f. Army Regulation 601-210 (Regular Army and Reserve Components Enlistment Program) governs eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing of persons into the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard for enlistment per DoD Instructions 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

(1) RE-1 Applies to: Person completing his or her term of active service who is considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army. Eligibility: Qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met.

(2) RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is waiverable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

(3) RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaiverable disqualification. This includes anyone with a DA imposed bar to reenlistment in effect at time of separation or separated for any reason (except length of service retirement) with 18 or more years active Federal service. Eligibility: Ineligible for enlistment.

g. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) dated 28 December 2012, provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers of all components. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army Values, the Warrior Ethos, and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

(2) ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldier who test positive for illicit drugs for the first time will be evaluated for dependency, disciplined, as appropriate, and processed for separation within 30 calendar days of the company commander receiving notification of the positive result from the ASAP. Retention should be reserved for Soldiers that show clear potential for both excellent future service in the Army and for remaining free from substance abuse. Soldiers diagnosed as drug dependent will be offered rehabilitation prior to separation.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2012 Edition) stated, military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows

the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating the following Article 112a (Wrongful Use, Possession, etc., of Controlled Substances).

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S):

a. The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

b. The applicant's AMHRR reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment under the UCMJ for their misconduct (drug abuse) and was involuntarily discharged from the U.S. Army. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates their discharge under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). The applicant completed 4 years, 1 month, and 11 days of net active service, complete; their first full term of service; however, their reenlistment document dated 21 September 2012 is not in evidence to determine their reenlistment service obligation.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

d. The applicant's AMHRR does not reflect documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD, nor did the applicant provide evidence of a diagnosis of PTSD, during their military service.

e. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (70%SC). [Note- Attention Deficit Disorder without hyperactivity is a pre-existing diagnosis and does not fall under liberal consideration purview.]

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder establishes it began and/or occurred during military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has a mitigating Behavioral Health condition, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. As there is an

association between Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and use of illicit drugs to self-medicate symptoms, there is a nexus between the applicant diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and the applicant's wrongful use of marijuana.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? N/A

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends since being discharged from the U.S. Army they have been diagnosed with severe service-connected PTSD. The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to upgrade the characterization of service due to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder mitigating the applicant's wrongful use of marijuana misconduct.

(2) The applicant contends they should receive an upgrade due their conduct and services performed for the Army, serving honorably with deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder mitigating the applicant's wrongful use of marijuana misconduct.

(3) The applicant contends they Army failed them regarding their medical issues, failing to complete the ASAP, and being diagnosed with General Anxiety Disorder. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder mitigating the applicant's wrongful use of marijuana misconduct.

d. The Board determined based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the Re Entry Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder mitigated the applicant's misconduct of wrongful use of marijuana. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(2) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same pretexts, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

a. Issue a New DD-214: Yes

b. Change Characterization to: Honorable

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE**AR20230014062**

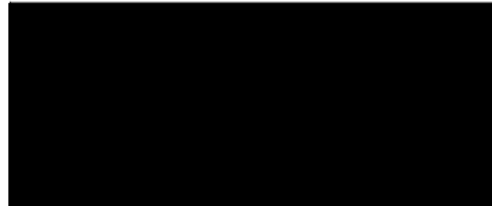
c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN

d. Change RE Code to: No Change

e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

1/7/2025

**Legend:**

AWOL – Absent Without Leave
AMHRR – Army Military Human
Resource Record
BCD – Bad Conduct Discharge
BH – Behavioral Health
CG – Company Grade Article 15
CID – Criminal Investigation
Division
ELS – Entry Level Status
FG – Field Grade Article 15

GD – General Discharge
HS – High School
HD – Honorable Discharge
IADT – Initial Active Duty Training
MP – Military Police
MST – Military Sexual Trauma
N/A – Not applicable
NCO – Noncommissioned Officer
NIF – Not in File
NOS – Not Otherwise Specified

OAD – Ordered to Active Duty
OBH (I) – Other Behavioral
Health (Issues)
OMPF – Official Military
Personnel File
PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress
Disorder
RE – Re-entry
SCM – Summary Court Martial
SPCM – Special Court Martial

SPD – Separation Program
Designator
TBI – Traumatic Brain Injury
UNC – Uncharacterized
Discharge
UOTHC – Under Other Than
Honorable Conditions
VA – Department of Veterans
Affairs